

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 3835-01
Bill No.: HB 1470
Subject: Elections: Early Voting
Type: Original
Date: February 5, 2002

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> State Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Local Government	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

This fiscal note contains 4 pages.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Officials of the **Office of Secretary of State** assume there would be no fiscal impact to the state.

Officials of the **Greene County Clerks Office** assume if their county officials would establish an early voting program, that the cost per countywide election would be about \$7,000. Assume 4 elections annually, and the costs would be \$28,000.

Officials of the **Kansas City Board of Election Commission** assume if their county would establish an early voting program, that there would be an increase in election costs. Officials stated that their costs would increase per election about 5%. In the November 2000 election the cost was \$387,485. If you would apply the estimate of 5% to \$387,485 the estimated increase in cost for a large election would be \$19,374. If the early voting program would apply to any election there would be additional costs.

Oversight assumes that this proposal does not mandate election authorities to establish a program of early voting. Because the legislation does not mandate this program there would be no fiscal impact to the local governments. Oversight assumes that should a county's election authority establish an early voting program then they would have some additional expense of staff time, printing cost, and advertising costs. The fiscal impact would depend upon the size of the voting area, and the number of voters who would vote early, and the other costs previously mentioned. Oversight for the purposes of this fiscal note, will show fiscal impact as \$0, assuming no county would establish an early voting program, to (Unknown). Oversight assumes that Unknown costs would depend upon the number of counties, and their size, that would establish an early voting program. For example; St. Louis County, the state's largest county, provided costs estimates of providing a program of early voting, at \$2,800,000 while the rest of the state's counties combined were estimated to cost \$1,140,000. Therefore the Unknown costs would depend on the number of counties that would establish a program of early voting, and the size of their voting population.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u>	FY 2003 (10 Mo.)	FY 2004	FY 2005
	\$0	\$0	\$0

FISCAL IMPACT - Local Government

FY 2003
(10 Mo.)

FY 2004

FY 2005

Cost to Certain Political Subdivisions
providing early voting program.

\$0 or
(Unknown)

\$0 or
(Unknown)

\$0 or
(Unknown)

FISCAL IMPACT - Small Business

No direct fiscal impact to small businesses would be expected as a result of this proposal.

DESCRIPTION

This bill allows early voting in Missouri, beginning 20 days before an election, at the discretion of the local election authority. Early voting ballots will be counted and tallied in the same manner as absentee ballots.

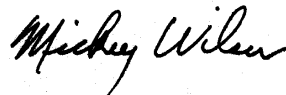
This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Secretary of State
Kansas City Board of Election Commission
Greene County Clerk

NOT RESPONDING

St. Louis County and City Board of Election Commission
Clay County Board of Election Commission
Boone County
Callaway County
Cass County
Cape Girardeau County



Mickey Wilson, CPA
Acting Director
February 5, 2002

